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Bakhtar News Agency

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March 6, 66

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +10°C. Minimum -2°C
Sun sets today at 5:30 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:20 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

Copy
18

KABUL TIMES

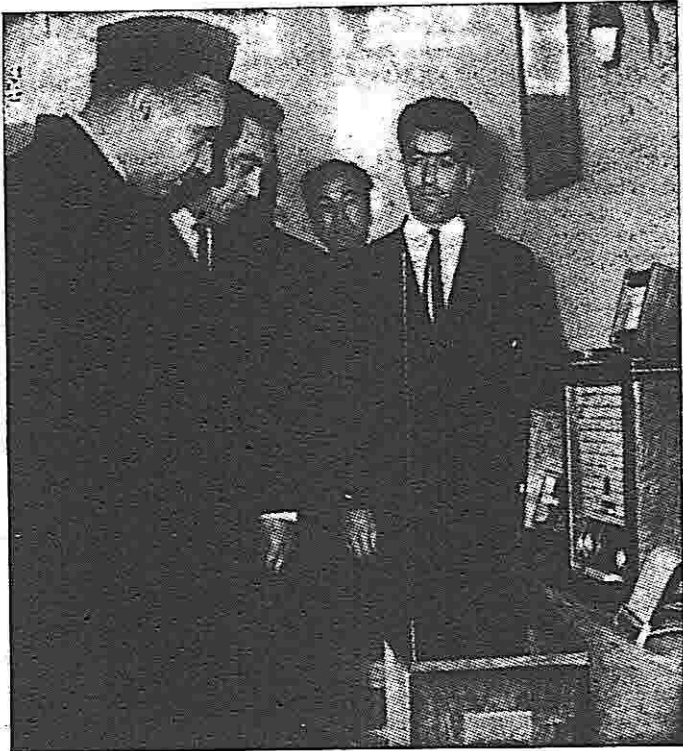
NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Zarnegar in Malik Azghar;
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-e-Nau near Park
Cinema; Kabul International
Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 284

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1966, (HOOT 15, 1344, S.H.)

Maiwandwal Visits Govt. Monopolies



KABUL, March 6.—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal inspected the sales room and storage depots of the Government Monopolies, Saturday.

Ghulam Ahmad Popal President of Government Monopolies provided information to the Prime Minister during the one hour inspection.

The Government Monopolies sell cars, radios, film projectors, cameras, perfumes, porcelain, records, water pumps, electric motors etc.

Man Lost In Salang Pass; One Lane Of Highway Open

KABUL, March 6.—

ONE man was lost when eight metre drifts buried three cars and a truck in the Salang Pass Thursday.

Mohammad Ayub, owner of a Baghlan pharmacy, was apparently buried under the drifts and has not been found. Other occupants of the vehicles escaped.

Snow plows and thousands of workers spent over 50 hours starting Thursday afternoon and finishing at one a.m. this morning clearing the road which was closed for 30 kilometres when winds blowing over 90 kilometres an hour covered the highway with eight metres of snow.

Just three hours after the road was opened, at four a.m. this morning an avalanche again closed the road. By noon today one lane of the highway had again been cleared by the Labour Corps.

Minister of Public Works Ahmadullah and Commandant of the Labour Corps Abdul Ahmad inspected the snow clearing operations yesterday. The Minister then returned to Kabul while the Commandant remained in Salang

Afghan Envoy Gets UCLA Award

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Afghan Ambassador Abdul Majid has been named first recipient of the Haas award presented by the University of California at Los Angeles to a former student from a foreign country who has distinguished himself in his chosen profession.

Dr. and Mrs. Majid have been invited to California to accept the award March 25 at afternoon ceremonies at the Greek theater on the UCLA campus. An evening reception honoured the distinguished couple.

Dr. Majid holds a doctorate in microbiology from the university which has chosen him as first recipient of the award known as the "Elise and Walter Haas International Award". It consists of monetary grant and a scroll of recognition presented to an alumnus distinguishing himself in science, the arts, government or other professions.

His Majesty Sends Congratulations To King Hassan II

KABUL, March 6.—His Majesty the King has congratulated King Hassan II on Morocco's national day.

Shah Of Iran Receives Soviet Deputy Minister

TEHRAN, March 6. (Reuters).—First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Vasily Kuznetsov, was received in audience by the Shah of Iran Saturday.

Kuznetsov was to hold talks with Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hovieda, and Foreign Minister Abbas Atram later Saturday.

The Soviet Minister arrived here from Cairo via Beirut Friday night for a three-day visit.

OAU Calls For Force To Topple Smith

ADDIS ABABA, March 6, (DPA).—The conference of African foreign ministers Saturday adopted two resolutions on Rhodesia and apartheid after Congo-Brazzaville became the eighth country to walk out from the meeting Saturday morning.

The Rhodesian resolution which was adopted with 23 for, none against and one abstention, calls among others, upon the government of Britain to apply sanctions, and such effective measures "including the use of force" in order to bring the downfall of the Ian Smith regime in the breakaway British colony.

The resolution recalls previous African heads of state and OAU Ministerial Council decisions as well as the resolution of the UN Security Council of Nov. 28, 1965 considering the gravity of the Rhodesian situation, which still constitutes a threat to international peace and security. It urges all UN member

states not to recognise the minority regime of Ian Smith.

It also recommends to the OAU member states and other interested nations to help the cause of the Africans in Rhodesia not to recognise any party but only those actively engaged in the fight for liberation of the people's of Zimbabwe within the country.

Further, it calls upon all UN member states who have not so far taken action to implement the UN resolution on sanctions against Rhodesians to spare no efforts, to help free the Zimbabwe leaders "from Nazi type concentration camps".

The Rhodesian resolution also calls for the establishment of a five-nation "solidarity committee with Zambia" to help assist Zambia technically and economically.

The resolution on apartheid strongly condemns those countries that have increased their trade with South Africa, "particularly Japan, West

124 KILLED AS BOAC JET PLUNGES INTO MT. FIJI FOREST SATURDAY

Last Two Months May Prove Worst In Aviation History With 500 Dead

TOKYO, March 6, (DPA).—

ALL 124 passengers and crew members of a BOAC Boeing-707 jet airliner were killed Saturday when the plane crashed into the thick forest on the foot of Mount Fuji shortly after take-off from Tokyo Airport.

Police announced that all bodies have been recovered and that there are no survivors.

The cause of the crash is not known. According to unconfirmed reports, however, parts of a Japanese self-defence force training plane were found among the wreckage of the jet liner. The possibility of a collision between the jet liner and the training plane cannot be excluded, informed sources said.

Eye witness said the jet liner plunged tail first into the forest after it made a sudden upturn at an altitude of about 4,000 metres.

The plane burst into flames when it crashed onto the ground. When rescue teams reached the wreckage the plane was burnt out and smoldering.

The plane was on a round the world flight from San Francisco to San Francisco. After a stop-over in Tokyo the plane had started Saturday for Hong Kong.

Aboard the plane were 113 passengers and eleven crew members. 84 of the passengers were Americans, most of them members of a tourist group from Minneapolis.

Japan was shocked by the new plane crash, the second when attempting to land at Tokyo airport 64 persons died in that crash.

On Feb 4 a Boeing 727 jet liner of the All-Nippon airline plunged into Tokyo Bay killing all 133 passengers and crew members.

Since Jan. 1 this year seven airliner crashes have killed 559 people in Asia, Latin America, Europe and the Soviet Union.

Aviation officials in Tokyo said that the first quarter of 1966 may become known as the blackest period in aviation history.

According to old Chinese traditions, also observed in Japan, the current "year of the fiery horse" is expected to be a year of ill luck. Thus Japanese officials here fear more plane accidents.

As the plane crashed, the Tokyo Meteorological Bureau was issuing warnings of turbulent weather in mountain areas.

Television stations flashed photographs taken of the jetliner only a few minutes before the crash—taxiing past the Canadian DC-8 plane which wrecked as it tried to land at the airport Friday night.

Some eye-witness reports suggested the plane exploded in flight before plunging into the forest.

A Japanese soldier on the roof of the Fuji Self-Defence Force Academy at the time said he heard a "deafening roar" and looked up to see aircraft falling in a spin.

A local bus driver reported to Goteba police he saw an aircraft "disintegrating" in mid-air with "one or two persons parachuting down".

As civilian airliners do not carry parachutes, this report suggested to police the plane had been involved in a collision with a military or small aircraft, but there was no immediate report of any other aircraft being lost in the area.

About 1,000 police and rescue workers were ordered to the crash scene.

Police said the jetliner turned into a blazing torch and ploughed through the forest, setting fire to trees (Contd. on page 4)

U.S., S. Vietnamese Govt. Troops Fight Suspected N. Vietnamese Army Regulars

QUANG NGAI, South Vietnam, March 6, (Renter).—

THOUSANDS of U.S. marines and crack South Vietnamese paratroopers were yesterday thrown into battle against a suspected regiment of North Vietnamese army regulars entrenched near here.

Heavy fighting, now in its second day, continued unabated as the 7,000-odd South Vietnamese and allied troops tightened a noose around an estimated 2,500 alleged North Vietnamese soldiers.

These were holding positions in the rice-fields of this section of the central Vietnamese coastline. By evening 450 bodies—all believed to be North Vietnamese—were reported to have been counted.

Intense fighting broke out in other parts of the country Friday night as well, with massed Viet Cong units attacking American paratroopers and infantrymen.

Near the capital, American infantrymen Saturday morning beat back a Viet Cong attack against their camp on the edge of a rubber plantation about 56 kms northeast of Saigon.

Further fighting was reported some 162 kms. south of the Quang Ngai Batpe.

In the Quang Ngai Iueu, American fighter-bombers pounded the North Vietnamese positions almost incessantly throughout the

day. American officers reported that the alleged North Vietnamese were equipped with 12.7 mm anti-aircraft guns and that two such positions had been silenced by the bombing.

Allied casualties were described as light in relation to the size of the force, but some units had reported suffering heavy casualties.

In the air war, American aircraft mounted a day of "maximum effort" over North Vietnam Friday pounding more targets and fly more sorties than on any other day since the raids began more than one year ago.

Kabul-Puli Alam Road Half Built

KABUL, March 6.—The Minister of Public Works Eng. Ahmadullah, inspected the construction work of the Kabul-Puli Alam road Friday.

Of the 60 kilometre road, work on which began seven months ago, so far 30 kilometres has been leveled and macadamised. Asphalting will begin next month.

The work is undertaken by unit 3 of the Labour Corps.

The road, in addition to linking Kabul and Logar woleswali, will also serve the routes to Pakhtia, Maidan, and Wardak provinces.

The minister discussed with the Logar governor the plans for the new city in the provincial capital of Logar which are under preparation by the Department of Housing and Town Construction of the Ministry of Public Works.

At present the provincial headquarters of Logar are located in Puli Alam but it has not yet been decided whether Puli Alam should remain provincial capital.

The governor of Logar, according to a reliable source, is preparing a proposal that the capital should be moved to Baraky Barak.

Baraky Barak, as far as living quarters for the officials, and size of population is concerned will make a better capital for the Logar province, the proposals suggest.

Until a decision is reached on the location of the future capital of Logar, work on construction of a new city in Logar cannot be started.

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MARCH 6, 1966

Harnessing Our Waters

It was announced yesterday the Ministry of Agriculture will now be called the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Explaining the change, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation said that the new name illustrated the attempt to co-ordinate the construction and repair of dams and handling of irrigation problems with the Ministry's other projects.

This is the second major step taken by the Ministry to ensure the smooth development of irrigation. Earlier steps included creating the post of Deputy Minister of Irrigation and merging the Department of Soil and Water Survey with the Ministry of Agriculture.

One of the main problems in agriculture in Afghanistan is wastage of water. Farmers owning land near the dams and channels irrigate their farms so often that in many cases their crops are ruined while farmers further from the channels lose their crops due to lack of water.

Loss of water by evaporation from rivers is very high in Afghanistan because while the rivers are very broad they are also very shallow. Steps should be taken to cut down loss of water by evaporation.

Water survey should also be coordinated with the construction of hydro-electric power stations in Afghanistan. As teams of experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation cover different areas in the country to prepare reports on the feasibility of utilising water for irrigation, they should also report to the government on the possibility of constructing hydro-electric dams. This will prevent the Ministry of Mines and Industries from having to duplicate the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Flood control is another important task which should be handled by a responsible source. Every year, at the beginning of spring, large areas are flooded. Not only are crops destroyed. Cattle and farmers' homes are often washed away by these floods.

Perhaps in the future the Ministry will also be able to take measures to create artificial rain. Seeding the clouds with solid carbon dioxide is one method of doing this.

Most important we hope that

Effective Administration Proper Delegation Of Authority To Subordinates

In the light of the efforts of the government to industrialise, it is necessary to study the work of government agencies and try to find out the main causes, apart from financial problems, which hinder their smooth operation.

Not only in the industrial and development projects, but in the ordinary and routine work of the administration a kind of lethargy is clearly evident. What is it exactly which gives one this impression?

It appears, as the Minister of Mines and Industries said in his speech to the conference of the heads of projects, that delegation of authority is neglected in the hierarchy of administration.

This negligence is not a new phenomenon. The over-cautious handling of government work has been a prominent feature of our administration since the country regained independence. This conservatism, or traditionalism, has resulted in extreme centralisation of authority.

Due to lack of a public administration law which should pinpoint the responsibilities of the civil servant, the latter in order not to lose

this post prefers to seek the advice and permission of his boss on every question that comes up.

This practice, although indicating a sense of discipline, makes offices unable to meet the rising demand of government work. It also shows, to some extent, disrespect to the laws which already exist, and which are meant to solve the problems which occur.

Delegation of authority depends not only on a public administration laws, but also on the understanding of the boss, the nature of the job, and a willingness on the part of the subordinate to assume his responsibilities and make use of the latitude his appointment allows him.

In Afghanistan most subordinates in the government service consider it their duty to check with their boss for every little thing that comes up. If the boss is absent from the office they prefer to await his return or to take it up with higher authorities and as a result a piece of work may not get done for days.

Lower grades in the civil service think that it is better to consult their boss about everything, while the supervisor, who in most cases

has lots of things to do does not have time to go through everything that comes to him.

The problem of delegation of power becomes more acute in respect to those government enterprises which are commercial in nature. Most of the projects organised by the Ministry of Mines and Industries are state-owned corporations. Unless they operate in accordance with the present standards of commercial and trade requirements, they will not be able to compete successfully.

The Cement Factory, Porcelain Factory, Bicycle Factory, Ink Factory and Coal processing plants are some of the important enterprises in the Ministry. If these factories operate the way the government agencies do, they will not succeed.

Initiative and an ability to work without constant supervision by higher authorities, of course within the bounds of law, should be one of the considerations in promoting a civil service to higher ranks.

We hope that the Ministry of Mines will draft a law outlining delegation of authority and that other ministries follow suit.

PRESS At a Glance

During the last several years the question of proper use of water and land, which is so important to the country's economic development, has attracted more attention, noted Saturday's Anis in its editorial on the question of irrigation.

In Afghanistan millions of jeribs of land are either under cultivation or ready for cultivation, but lack adequate water. Unfortunately so far, because no good system of distribution exists, farmers still cannot irrigate their crops properly. Lack of water is one of the basic reasons for low agricultural production in the country, asserted the paper.

Changing the name of the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation indicates that vigorous attention will be paid to irrigation. The editorial suggested establishment of agricultural cooperatives in areas where the water is scarce. Such organisations would enable the farmers to better exploit their lands and also prevent unfair actions by big landowners towards the small farm owners and farmers who lease land, added the paper.

The editorial also urged the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to see that water is distributed among the farmers on a just basis.

In the same issue of Anis a letter to the editor said that more public baths have been closed. The Municipality has taken this step to prevent overcharging by the owners of the public baths.

The writer, Asadullah Nawruz, suggested that the Municipality, instead of closing the public baths see that the sanitation rules are observed inside the baths which is far more important to the health of people.

In order to ensure sanitation in the public baths, the writer said, all public baths throughout the city should be classified according to their standard of sanitation and facilities and their charges should also be fixed accordingly. This step will not only prevent the closing down of public baths but will also create a sense of competition among the various public bath owners to keep their baths clean and let the public use them at a reasonable price, concluded the writer.

Another letter in the same issue of Anis said that recently the Municipality announced that people who try to build unplanned houses would be prosecuted.

This move by the Municipality, said the writer Sayyed Habib Ashrafi, is justified because construction of unplanned houses creates problems for the Municipality and wastes money as well. Furthermore, when the 25-year city construction plan is applied the houses already built in the area not in accordance with the plan would have to be abolished, added the paper.

But let us not forget, said the writer, that our people must have inexpensive shelters. Therefore, in order to avoid future problems, the writer suggested that the Municipality should publish the 25-year plan for the public so that the people would be aware of areas in which house construction is prohibited and the areas where they can build houses, concluded the writer.

Saturday's Islah editorialised on the question of petrol stations. Since the government monopolies has leased the petrol stations to commission workers, said the paper, the following complaints have been heard from the customers:

Professional drivers complain that commission workers are not honest in gas measurement and cheat their clients.

The commission workers and the people working for them do not treat their customers politely.

The editorial urged Monopolies' officials to see that such complaints are followed up and inconveniences faced by customers are completely removed.

Positions On Non-Proliferation At Geneva

The Disarmament Conference, in session since Jan. 27, next week will temporarily turn its attention from nuclear proliferation to other measures, including general and complete disarmament itself.

Some elements of agreement on the non-proliferation question have emerged at the conference. Some problems have been thrown into clearer focus on this consideration, called by President Johnson the gravest of all unresolved human issues.

All delegations have agreed to give first priority to this question apart from some crucial differences in substance, the two main documents before the conference—the United States and Soviet non-proliferation treaty drafts—are similar in form. Each has a preamble and

even articles and some of these—such as provisions for accession to the treaty and withdrawal from it—run parallel.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union see only unnecessary complication in trying to link implementation of the treaty to other disarmament undertakings. Moreover, both recognise that the question of international safeguards for the treaty needs close consideration, and both realise that some means must be found to provide assurances to non-nuclear nations.

On the other hand, one of the problems brought into focus is that the non-nuclear nations want to see the nuclear nations reduce their weapons stocks so that obligations and responsibilities among nations can be balanced. Some want provisions to this effect written into the treaty. Others would accept a declaration of intention by the nuclear powers that they will do so.

Unaligned participants in the committee's work, in effect, hear the nuclear powers asking them to pledge themselves neither to accept nuclear arms from others nor to build their own. But they ask: what sacrifice will you make in return for our sacrifice?

The nuclear powers could point

out that their 1963 agreement to ban tests in the air, water and outer space has already put an obligation on them that could be matched only by a non-proliferation pledge from the non-nuclear nations. In addition, the United States has already answered that it is prepared to limit and reduce its nuclear war potential—if others do so—under international controls, and has made specific proposals to that end.

Another major problem of the unaligned is that of assurances. If they do not build their own nuclear arms or get them from some other country, how can they be sure some nuclear power will not use its weapons on them?

Despite the problems, there seems sufficient realisation among all delegations of the need—from their own points of view—for a non-proliferation treaty to bring that treaty definitely into the range of possibility.

William C. Foster, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and Chief American Disarmament negotiator, told a joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy last Tuesday that he believes a treaty eventually will be signed. He said his impression is that the Soviets seem intent on serious negotiation.

Indonesian Troops Intervene To Stop Demonstrators

JAKARTA, March 6, (Reuter).—Indonesian troops Saturday fired several warning shots into the air to prevent about 3,000 screaming school-children from invading the office of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio.

But the troops could not stop children from demonstrating outside the office for two hours.

Saturday's outbreak continues week-long demonstrations in defiance of a government ban on gatherings.

Students have been protesting against the dismissal of General Abdul Haris Nasution, the anti-communist Defence Minister.

Meanwhile, the Jakarta garrison commander, brigadier-general Amir Machmud, called in the army battalions commanders and ordered them to deal with the disturbances in the city. However, they must avoid causing casualties, they were told.

President Sukarno last week dissolved powerful students action command (KAMO) after the attempt to storm the palace.

Hong Kong To Export Hair Products To U.S.

HONG KONG, March 6, (Reuter).—Hong Kong last night announced agreement with the United States Treasury Department on the use of human hair of Indian origin for wigs and other hair products for export to the United States.

U.S. authorities have already allowed the import of products made from Japanese and South Korean hair.

They banned the import of items made from Chinese hair which most Hong Kong wig manufacturers used until late last year.

the Ministry will educate the farmers how to irrigate properly. This will not only result in improved crops but will also cut down disputes between farmers.

Chalfont Leaves For Hague, Bonn For Disarmament Talks

LONDON, March 6, (Reuter).—BRITAIN'S Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont, leaves London today for talks on disarmament and nuclear non-dissemination at the Hague and Bonn.

He will give Dutch and West German officials a first-hand account of his talks in Moscow last month on the problem of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, well-informed sources here said.

Lord Chalfont visited Moscow from Feb. 21 to 24 with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, and plans to go back to the Soviet capital later this year for further disarmament discussions.

But the dates for his next Moscow trip had still to be fixed, the sources added.

The Soviet Union has made clear that it will not sign an East-West treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons unless west drops its plans for giving West Germany a greater share in NATO's nuclear consultations, sharing and general policy.

The Soviet Union refused to accept Anglo-American assurances that these plans would not lead to the Bonn government having a finger on the nuclear trigger.

The 17-nation disarmament conference at Geneva has before it rival American and Soviet Union drafts of a non-proliferation treaty.

West Germany and the Netherlands are not members of this conference and Lord Chalfont

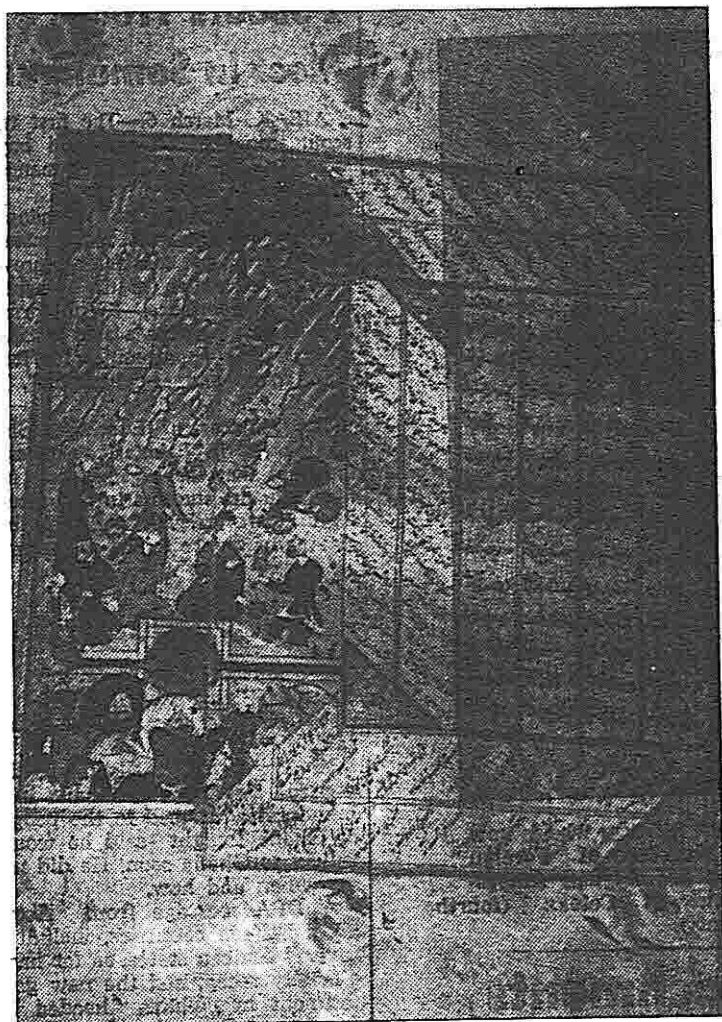
Greek, Turkish Cypriots Exchange Shots Saturday

NICOSIA, March 6, (AP).—The United Nations peace force headquarters reported a two hour exchange of fire Saturday between rival Greek and Turkish Cypriot entrenched positions in hillocks around the Turkish Cypriot enclave of Limnitis in northwest Cyprus.

There were no reports of casualties.

The Cyprus government announcement said the incident came about when Turkish Cypriot fighters opened fire on a Turkish Cypriot mother who was trying to flee Limnitis with her baby daughter to join her husband who had sought political asylum on the Greek side earlier in the week. She was rescued by Irish troops of the UN peace force.

The Cyprus government statement said the Greek Cypriot national guard troops had returned the fire.



A miniature thought to have been done by Behzad illustrates a page of Jami's Haftawrang.



The Farasnama describes the characteristics of all kinds of horses.



A page from the Holy Koran found in 1955 in Shahre Ghulghola in Bamian believed to have been inscribed in Kufic letters by the fourth caliph Hazrate Ali.

Nine Hundred Rare Books, Manuscripts On Display In A Special Museum Annex

Exquisite miniatures illustrating the works of Jami, a copy of part of the Holy Koran thought to have been inscribed by Hazrate Ali, and a manual of conduct for soldiers are among the varied treasures in the Kabul Museum's manuscript collection.

OLD EXAMPLE

Perhaps the oldest example of calligraphy in the 900 piece collection, says assistant director of the Museum Karim Baraksai, is a copy of twenty books of the Holy Koran which was found in 1955 in Shahre Ghulghola in the Bamian valley. The Fourth Caliph Hazrate Ali may have written the kufic letters on deer skin with an ink called shingereh which is made of sulphur and chimney black.

There are about 300 books in Arabic in the collection. Most are copies of the Holy Koran and commentaries on it. One, for example, done by Abdul Rasoul in the early nineteenth century includes four commentaries in bordering columns with white, green, pink, and beige backgrounds to help distinguish between the interpretations of Ibn-i-Abas, Baizawi, Hussaini, and

Madarik.

VARIED STYLES

Many different styles of writing are found in the various copies of the Holy Koran. Among them are the old kufic, kopic, katitawi, maskhi, and nastaliq.

An edition of Jami's Haftawrang done during the Timurid period in Herat is the most valuable Dari manuscript which the Museum possesses. The colours used which are mainly blacks, greens, golds, reds, and blues and the dress of the people both indicate that the book dates from the time of Behzad. If not Behzad's work alone, it was probably done by some of his students.

WISPS OF CLOUDS

Behzad was born in 1440. His originality and delicacy of line soon earned him a reputation as a miniaturist. The influence of Chinese art of the period is evident in his use of dragons and other fantastic animals and in the curling wisps of clouds.

Many of Behzad's miniatures picture the battles and hunts at the court of Timur. But besides such violent scenes, he also portrayed

the chivalry and romance of the stories of Laila and Majnun and Shireen and Farhad.

TENT LIFE

Occasionally he also deals with the tent life of the koochis. He idealises the encampments of nomads with their goatskin tents and flocks of pasturing sheep and goats being watched by shepherds playing melodies on their pipes.

Another manuscript of particular interest in the collection which also comes from the Herat school is the Mohammad Muhsin in the sixteenth century. The famed calligrapher prepared the beautiful edition of Hafiz for Fari Husain, the son of Sultan Hussain Bayukra.

Several books done in nastaliq script are also on display in the Museum's Dari rooms. One is an edition of Sadi's Bostan done by the calligrapher Mir Imad Al-Hussaini in the seventeenth century on a kind of paper called khonbaligh brought from Mongolia.

FARASNAMA

There is also a collection of manuscripts illustrating the Moghul style of the seventeenth century. This style differs from the Herat school in many ways. In the miniatures the dress becomes more Indian than Chinese. The colours have changed and the background now includes mosques. The format of the book itself is different. The cover is leather and the paper silky.

Most of the large Dari collection of over 500 manuscripts is beautifully inscribed editions of the Dari poets but there are a few exceptions. One is a collection of medical writing known as Zakhira Khuramshahi. Another is the Farasnama, a translation from Sanskrit of a detailed description of different kinds of horses. It includes such information as a black tail and mane are always good luck.

PAKHTU ROOM

In the first room to the left as one enters the building housing the manuscript collection which is a pleasant five-minute stroll from the main Kabul Museum building is the Pakhtu room. On display are about twenty books ranging from the poems of Rahman Baba and Khushal Khan Khattak to a nineteenth century soldiers manual. Miniatures showing a Moghul influence illustrate the books of the poets, the earliest of which is thought to date from the sixteenth century. Detailed diagrams explain the instructions to the soldiers of Abdur Rahman.

NEW ACQUISITION

There is not now room to display all the manuscripts which the Museum owns. Therefore displays are changed occasionally and plans are being made to improve the exhibition rooms. Meanwhile the other books are kept in storage cabinets.

The Museum is 'ways trying to expand its collection. The most recent addition was the acquisition of the 90 volume library which belonged to Hashim Shayeque last year. Many of the books owned by the Museum have come from the collection of the Royal Family.

The Lousy Rut

BY A. H. WALLEH

I am a poet of the heart,
Not terribly clever or smart.
I say what looks like truth,
If you disagree, don't give a hoot.
There is one thing that gives me fright,
It is for position that people fight.
Position calls for preconditions,
And preconditions have many renditions.
One thing is sure and that is the boss,
Who is most of the time at a loss.
Generally thriving on ingratiation,
He detests discussion and negotiation.
His every word is a command,
As such he sounds so grand.
This puts you in a lousy rut,
Trying to keep your big mouth shut.

Herat Guide Book On Sale

The pictures and designs on every page fittingly recall the days when the Timurids made Herat a centre of art and poetry in the Afghan Tourist Organisation's new guide to the major city in western Afghanistan.

The 80-page guidebook follows a new format. Instead of specific tours as in the guide to Kabul, author Nancy Hatch Wolfe decided that pictures should have equal play with words in describing a city which earned its fame for artistic achievements.

Herat is filled with famous shrines and mosques. There is the shrine of Gazargah built around the tomb of the eleventh century poet Khwaja Abdullah-i-Ansari. The Friday mosque, an important centre as early as the tenth century, has been rebuilt several times. Then there are the minarets at Queen Gawhar-Shad's Musalla, one of which still stands, and those of Sultan Husain Bayukra.

Besides these architectural masterpieces, the author describes the windmills around Herat which were first noted by seventh century Arab geographers, the covered bazaars, the covered reservoir, and present-day life in the city.

Legends, many learned from Fikri Seljuki, an author of several Dari works on Herat, enliven the narrative. The drawings of decorative motifs also add to the book.

Although the reader misses the bibliography present in the Kabul guidebook, the Herat guide has several special features—a detailed chronology of Herat's history from 800 B.C. to 1930, a good map, the first of the city to be made easily available, as well as the extensive use of pictures and drawings.

The Tourist Organisation is performing an important service to the country by publishing guidebooks and is fortunate to have the help of Mrs. Wolfe in preparing them. She has previously done guidebooks on Bamian and Kabul and is now working on a general guide to Afghanistan. Perhaps such guidebooks should be made available in other languages including Dari.

Although reproducing so many

pictures well is difficult, Franklin Press, which printed the guidebook, has done better. The layout and topography are attractive and will make the book one tourists will wish to take home with them and, if sold abroad, one which will bring more travelers to Afghanistan.

The guidebook sells for Af. 100 but so far the 5,000 copies printed can be bought only at the Tourist Organisation's office. Certainly they should also be sold in Herat's hotels and in bookshops in Kabul. If the price is printed on the cover, customers can be less easily overcharged, something which has presented a problem in the past.

KADS Stages Reading Of Luv

Mrs. John Foster and Victor Maffett enact a scene of Luv, the popular stage play now running of Broadway in New York, which was produced here last week by the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society in form of a reading to a standing room only audience.



Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 6.—Rezwan Ullah Shinwari, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, returned to Kabul Saturday after studying irrigation in Yugoslavia.

Mohammad Asif, an official of the the Helmand Valley Authority, who had gone to the United States under an AID programme for studies in agriculture and social science returned to Kabul Saturday.

KABUL, March 6.—Ghulam Muhammad Momen, an official of the Ministry of Planning, who went to Australia last year for studies in public administration, returned to Kabul on Saturday.

KABUL, March 6.—The President of Pakhtu Academy, Prof. Siddiqullah Rishteen, left for India to do some research and visit some of the national libraries there.

World Briefs

ROME, March 6. (DPA).—West German President Heinrich Lübke Saturday had to call off the programme for the second day of his current state visit here due to a slight cold.

WASHINGTON, March 6. (Reuters).—President Cemal Gursel of Turkey, who has been in a coma for nearly a month at the Walter Reed army hospital here, showed a slight improvement Saturday, the Turkish Embassy reported.

MOSCOW, March 6. (Reuters).—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said last night the military coup in Ghana which unseated Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was directed against the whole of independent Africa.

JAKARTA, March 6. (Reuters).—Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio has said he is convinced President Sukarno will attend a summit meeting with Malaysia and the Philippines. He was commenting on press reports that the Philippine was taking steps to hold such a meeting which would help solve the problems between the three countries.

Podgorny Asks Surkano To Quash Njono's Sentence

MOSCOW, March 6. (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has asked President Sukarno of Indonesia to quash the death sentence passed in Jakarta last month on Indonesian communist leader Njono for treason against the state.

The Soviet News Agency Tass said President Podgorny sent a message expressing the hope that the sentence would be quashed, and adding:

"This highly humane step on your part would be received with great approval and understanding not only by the Soviet people, which have strong, time-tested bonds of friendship with people of Indonesia, but by all the friends of Indonesia throughout the world".

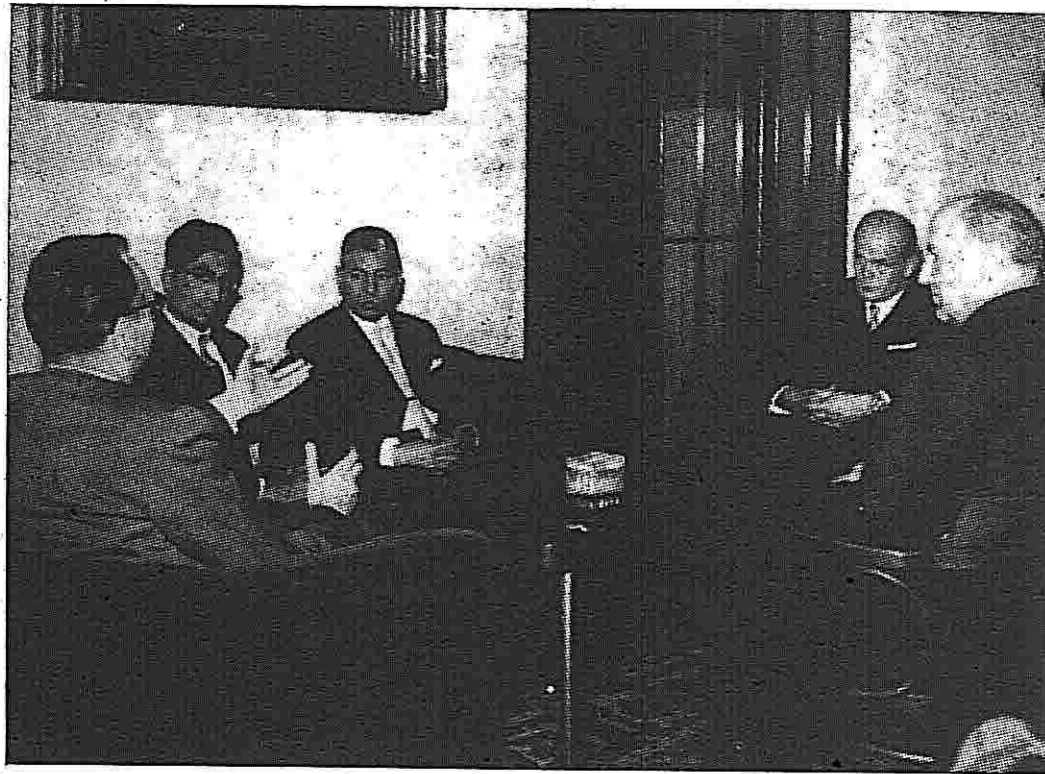
Njono was found guilty of waging war and armed rebellion to overthrow the government and was sentenced on Feb. 2.

China Protests Ghana Demand

HONGKONG, March 6. (Reuters).—The Chinese Embassy in Accra has lodged a strong protest against Ghana's demand for the withdrawal of Chinese experts and cutting down of the embassy staff, the New China News Agency reported Saturday.

The agency said the protest denounced the demand as deliberate and serious action to tear up the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between China and Ghana, and to undermine friendly relations between the two countries.

The protest was contained in a letter handed in at Ghana's Foreign Ministry in Accra last Thursday.



Sabahuddin Kushkaki, (second from left) President of Bakhtar News Agency, who is now visiting Czechoslovakia met Mr. Podlock, (first from left) Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia, on Feb. 19. Others attending the meeting are Afghan Ambassador in Prague Sultan Ahmad Popal (third from left), President of Ceteka (fourth from left), and Chief of Ceteka Information Department (fifth from left).

Police Open Fire To Scatter Rioters In Krishnagar

CALCUTTA, March 6. (Reuters).—Police opened fire to disperse rioters in Krishnagar 104 kms north of here Saturday and a curfew was clamped on the town.

It was the second successive day police had fired shots, a West Bengal government spokesman said. The army had been called in to help the civil administration in the extremely serious situation which had developed.

The rioters set fire to three railway stations.

Yesterday's trouble started when the body of a student, killed in Friday's police shooting, was being carried in a procession. The demonstrators hurled bricks and stones at policemen.

Friday's demonstrations were to support demands for a judicial enquiry into the shooting of three people during food demonstrations at Bashirat last month.

West Bengal's Chief Minister P.C. Sen Saturday accused leftist leaders of inciting the people to violent acts by irresponsible statements about food and other essential commodities.

Students were being utilised in what was entirely a political movement, he said.

Krishnagar remained under curfew last night and a dusk to dawn curfew was imposed on Santipur a few miles to the south after arson attacks on public buildings. Fifty arrests were made there, latest reports said.

Calcutta itself was generally quiet except for a few minor arson outbreaks.

Subandrio Accuses C.I.A. Of Trying To Run World

JAKARTA, March 6. (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio Saturday night accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of trying to dominate the whole world.

Speaking to functionaries of the national front, Dr. Subandrio said the neocolonialism (neocolonialist, colonialist and imperialist), countries and the CIA did not launch actual war, but waged modern warfare in the form of subversion and intervention.

The neocolonialism knew that conventional wars fought with modern weapons had become meaningless and that they could not dominate the world that way, he said.

COPENHAGEN, March 5. (DPA).—The Danish trade and shipping ministry Thursday prohibited the use of chemicals to free the North Sea waters from a cover of crude oil, which is leaking from the Norwegian tanker "Anne Milred Broevig" aground off Heligoland.

Indian Army Detachments Sent To Fight Mizo Rebels

SHILLONG, Assam, March 6. (Reuters).—

DETACHMENTS of the Indian army are moving fast towards Aijal, the headquarter town of the Mizo hills district, where fighting has been going on between secessionist Mizo rebels and Indian border security forces.

The detachments have repaired the Chimalung-Kolosib road which rebels had blocked by damaging culverts and putting up road blocks.

The army was called in Friday to aid the civil power in the district following widespread firing and other acts of lawlessness by armed "morheers" of the Mizo national front—an organisation of extremist Mizo tribesmen which has been demanding secession of the district from the Indian Union.

Authoritative reports reaching here late last night said the Indian army detachments were

expected to reach Aijal by today.

The army has repaired the road quickly and opened it to motor traffic to enable fast movement.

The Assam Rifles Camp at Lungleh, the sub-divisional headquarter town in the district, has been holding out bravely against repeated rebel attacks.

The reports said five other posts along the Mizo hills—Pakistan border area are also holding out bravely, beating back all attacks.

Ammunition, which had run low in the Assam Rifles post, has been replenished from other posts in the district.

15-Minute Fist, Feet, Chair Fight In Turk Assembly

ANKARA, March 6. (Reuters).—Fists, feet, chairs and water glasses were used in a 15-minute fight Saturday between government and opposition deputies in the Turkish National Assembly.

The fight started after members of the Republican People's Party, the main opposition group, accused members of the ruling Justice Party of swearing at them during a stormy session.

The president (speaker), Ismail Arar, adjourned the session to stop the fight, but the opposing parties clashed in front of the vacant rostrum and some climbed on it and fought there.

Chairs flew through the air and a Justice Party member, Nurettin Bulak, was injured when a chair hit him on the head.

Ranger Saves 250 Pound Bear's Life

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, California, March 6. (Reuters).—A park ranger saved the life of 250-pound bear here by applying artificial respiration for 45 minutes.

The bear, attacked by a porcupine, was shot by the ranger with a tranquilliser gun Saturday, but the bear's heart began to fail as the man removed quills from its nose and body.

Artificial respiration was then applied by ranger Ronald Trussell until the bear revived and a bit dazed walked away.

UK Asks S. Africa To Stop Shipping Oil To Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, March 6. (Reuters).—Britain has advised South Africa not to step up shipments of oil to Rhodesia or it might find its own oil imports cut, diplomatic sources said here.

It seemed South Africa was told if it ignored the warning, its own oil supplies might be affected—officially or otherwise—the sources said Saturday.

But there was no confirmation that Britain and major oil companies had reached an informal agreement in London to limit sales to South Africa to help prevent oil leaks to Rhodesia.

The New York Times reported that the oil companies agreed in London to limit their sales to 10 per cent more than they sold South Africa in 1964. The 10 per cent took into account the growth of South Africa's own requirements since 1964.

The State Department Saturday reiterated support for British sanctions against the breakaway Rhodesian regime.

A department spokesman, asked to assess the effectiveness of British sanctions, said "we believe there is good evidence that the economic restrictions are having effects."

Reports reaching Johannesburg Saturday said two tankers bearing crude oil for Rhodesia were on their way to the Mozambique port of Beira, head of a pipeline to Rhodesia. The first was expected to arrive on Sunday.

2 Scouts Troops Meet In Samangan

AIBAK, March 6.—The first two scout troops of 60 girls and boys, were formed in Aibak, Samangan Thursday.

On the occasion the Samangan governor Mohammad Hanif said the government considers improvement of education in the country of prime importance. "With formation of scout groups a step is taken in increasing opportunities for learning, sports and social service", he said.

The Director of Education Sharifullah Sharifi Bakhtari expressed the hope that the organisation not only help the students to find meaningful extracurricular activities, but also be of service to the community.

Mock Trial

(Contd. from page 1)

death by firing squad.

A BBC broadcast this morning said:

In Conakry, Dr. Nkrumah, the deposed President of Ghana in a broadcast addressed to the people of Ghana tonight said he would return to Ghana soon. He did not say when and how.

A DPA message from Accra adds: Fifteen countries, including several African states, so far have officially recognised the new government in Ghana headed by Lieutenant-General Joseph A. Ankrah.

However, relations of the new regime with the more radical African states are strained.

Ghana has closed down its Embassy in Conakry, Guinea, and withdrawn the ambassador and his staff.

This decision was taken after the Guinean Government had put the ambassador under house arrest.

An official communique issued in Accra Saturday morning accused Guinea of "harbouring one of the most notorious tyrants and criminals in Africa, Dr. Nkrumah, who now styles himself chief of state of Guinea."

To protest the recognition of the new Ghana regime by the ministerial council of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) some African delegations have left the council's current session in Addis Ababa.

These countries include Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Mali and Guinea.

Countries recognising the new regime include Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria, Niger, Liberia, Senegal, Tunisia, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Ireland, Israel, Belgium, Ceylon and Malagasy.

Plane Crash

(Contd. from page 1)

and scattering debris as far as Goteba city, 19 kms from the crash site.

It was the third major air crash in the area in a month—and the second in 18 hours.

By this time last year the toll in airliner crashes stood at 203. Total deaths for the year were 1,016.

Among other big crashes this year were:

On Jan. 15, a Colombian DC-4 crashed into the Caribbean off Cartagena and 54 died.

On Jan. 24, an Air India Boeing 707 crashed on the slopes of Mont Blanc with the loss of all 117 passengers and crew.

On Jan. 28 West German Lufthansa metropolitan overshot the runway at Bremen airport killing all 16 people aboard.

On Feb. 17, the largest aircraft in the world—a Soviet TU-114—crashed soon after takeoff from Moscow airport on a flight to the Congo and 21 people died and 20 were injured.

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